

# THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME 1.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1851.

NUMBER 16.

## THE GRAND RIVER TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY  
HARRIS & ANGEL.

Office over H. Griffin's Store, Washington Street.  
TERMS.—Payment in Advance.  
Taken at the office, or forwarded by Mail, \$1.00.  
Delivered by the Carrier in the Village, 1.50.  
One shilling in addition to the above will be  
charged for every three months that payment is  
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are  
paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One Square, (12 lines or less), first insertion, fifty  
cents, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent  
insertion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-  
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements  
as follows:  
1 square 1 month, \$1.00. 1 square 1 year, \$5.00.  
1 " 3 " 2.00. 1 column 1 " 20.00.  
1 " 6 " 3.00. 1 " 1 month, 5.00.

Advertisements unaccompanied with writ-  
ten or verbal directions, will be published until  
ordered out, and charged for. When a postponement  
is added to an advertisement, the whole will be  
charged the same as for the first insertion.  
Letters relating to business, to receive at-  
tention, must be addressed to the publishers—post  
paid.

Particular attention given to Blank Print-  
ing. Most kinds of Blanks in use, will be kept  
constantly on hand.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1851.

**FERRY & SONS**, Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-  
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing, Boots  
and Shoes, Crockery and Medicines—also man-  
ufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber.  
Water Street, Grand Haven.  
WM. M. FERRY, JR. Wm. M. FERRY.

**R. W. DUNCAN**, Attorney at Law, will attend  
promptly to collecting and all other professional  
business entrusted to his care. Office over H.  
Griffin's Store, opposite the Washington House,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

**C. DAVIS & CO.** Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-  
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and  
Shoes, &c., &c. Muskegon, Michigan.

**C. B. ALBEE**, Storage, Forwarding and Com-  
mission Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,  
&c., &c. Flour and Salt constantly on hand.  
Store, corner Washington and Water streets.  
Grand Haven, Mich.

**HENRY R. WILLIAMS**, Storage, Forward-  
ing and Commission Merchant, also Agent for  
the Steamer Algoma. Store house at Grand  
Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

**BALL & MARTIN**, Storage, Forwarding and  
Commission Merchants. Grand Rapids, Mich.

**GILBERT & CO.** Storage, Forwarding and  
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce,  
Lumber, Shingles, Staves &c., &c. Grand Ha-  
ven, Michigan.

**F. B. GILBERT**, Dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-  
ing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery,  
and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Provi-  
sions and Ship Stores. Grand Haven, Michigan.

**HENRY GRIFFIN**, Dealer in Staple and fancy  
Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and  
Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass,  
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints and Oils,  
and Provisions. Also, Lumber, Shingles, &c., &c.  
Opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven,  
Michigan.

**HOPKINS & BROTHERS**, Storage, Forwarding  
& Commission Merchants, general dealers in all  
kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, grain and provi-  
sions; manufacturers and dealers wholesale and  
retail in all kinds of lumber, at Mill Point, Mich.

**L. M. S. SMITH**, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,  
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods, Gro-  
ceries and Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Books,  
Stationery, &c., &c. At the Post Office, corner  
of Park and Barber streets, Mill Point, Mich.

**H. D. C. TUTTLE**, M. D. Office, adjoining  
Wm. M. Ferry's Store, Water street, Grand Ha-  
ven, Michigan.

**STEPHEN MONROE**, Physician and Surgeon.  
Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop. Washing-  
ton Street, Grand Haven.

**LEVI SHACKLETON**, Wholesale and Retail  
dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.—  
First door above H. Pennoyer's. Washington  
Street, Grand Haven, Michigan.

**SIMON SIMENOE**, Dealer in Groceries and  
Provisions. Washington Street, second door  
East of the Ottawa House.

**WASHINGTON HOUSE**, By HENRY PENNOY-  
ER. The proprietor has the past Spring new-  
ly fitted and partly re-furnished this House,  
and feels confident visitors will find the House  
to compare favorably with the best in the State.

**WILLIAM TELL HOTEL**, By HARRY EA-  
TON. Pleasantly situated with excellent rooms  
well furnished, and the table abundantly sup-  
plied with the luxuries and substantial of life.

**JAMES PATTERSON**, Painter and Glazier.  
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting done at  
Grand Haven. All orders will be promptly at-  
tended to, by leaving word at this office. Shop at  
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

**A. H. VREDENBURG**, Boot and Shoemaker.  
Shop over Wm. M. Ferry's store, Water street.

**CHARLES W. HATHAWAY**, Blacksmith. All  
kinds of work in my line done with neatness and  
dispatch at my shop. Mill Point, Michigan.

**JOHN T. DAVIS**, Merchant Tailor. Shop on  
Washington Street, first door west of H. Grif-  
fin's Store.

**GROSVENOR REED**, Prosecuting Attorney  
for Ottawa County. Residence at Charleston  
Landing, Allendale, Ottawa County, Mich.

**HOYT G. POST**, Clerk of Ottawa County. Of-  
fice over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-  
ington House.

**WILLIAM N. ANGEL**, Register of Deeds, and  
Notary Public for Ottawa County. Office over  
H. Griffin's store, Washington street, opposite the  
Washington House, Grand Haven.

**HENRY PENNOYER**, Treasurer of Ottawa  
County. Office over H. Griffin's Store, opposite  
the Washington House.

**ASA A. SCOTT**, Sheriff of Ottawa County.—  
Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-  
ington House.

**I. O. F.** Regular meetings of Ottawa Lodge  
No. 46, is held every Wednesday evening, at their  
Lodge Room in the Attic of the Washington  
House. Members of the Order are cordially in-  
vited to attend. Grand Haven, Ottawa Co., Mich.

**WASH** Tubs of all sizes of the best material for  
sale wholesale or retail, made by Benjamin  
F. Eames at FERRY & SONS steam saw mill.

## THE UNGUARDED MOMENT.

Yes, my lips to-night have spoken,  
Words I said they should not speak;  
And I would I could recall them—  
Would I had not been so weak.  
Oh, that one unguarded moment!  
Were it mine to live again,  
All the strength of its temptation  
Would appeal to me in vain.

True, my lips have only uttered  
What is ever in my heart;  
I am happy when beside him—  
Wretched when we are apart;  
Though I listen to his praises,  
Always longer than I should,  
Yet my heart can never hear them  
Half so often as it would.

And I would not, could not pain him,  
Would not for the world offend,  
I would have him know I like him,  
As a brother, as a friend;  
But I meant to keep one secret  
In my bosom always hid,  
For I never meant to tell him  
That I loved him—but I did.

## THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

CHARGE OF JUDGE KANE—THE LAW OF TREASON.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—It has been  
represented to me, that since we met last, cir-  
cumstances have occurred in one of the neigh-  
boring counties of our District, which should  
call for your prompt scrutiny, and perhaps for  
the energetic action of the Court.

It is said, that a citizen of the State of Mary-  
land, who had come into Pennsylvania to reclaim  
a fugitive from labor, was forcibly obstructed in  
the attempt by a body of men—assaulted, beat-  
en, and murdered—that some members of his  
family, who had accompanied him in the pursuit  
were at the same time and by the same party  
maltreated and grievously wounded; and that  
an officer of justice, constituted under the au-  
thority of this Court, who sought to arrest the  
fugitive, was impeded and repelled by menaces  
and violence, while proclaiming his character  
and exhibiting his warrant. It is said too, that  
the time and manner of this outrage is an asser-  
ted object, the denunciations by which they were  
preceded, and the simultaneous action of most  
of the guilty parties, evinced a combined pur-  
pose forcibly to resist and make nugatory a con-  
stitutional provision, and the statutes enacted  
in pursuance of it—and it is added, in confir-  
mation of this, that for some months back, gather-  
ings of people, strangers as well as citizens,  
have been held from time to time in the vicinity  
of the recent outbreak, at which exhortations  
were made and pledges interchanged to hold the  
law for the recovery of fugitive slaves as of no  
validity, and to defy its execution.

If the circumstances to which I have adverted  
have in fact taken place, they involve the high-  
est crime known to our laws. Treason against  
the United States is defined by the Constitution  
Art. 3, sect. 3, Cl. 1, to consist in "levying war  
against them, or in adhering to their enemies,  
giving them aid and comfort." This definition is  
borrowed from the ancient law of England,  
Stat. 25. Edw. 3, stat. 5, chap. 2, and its terms  
must be understood of course in the sense which  
they bore in that law, and which obtained here  
when the Constitution was adopted. The ex-  
pression "levying war," so regarded, embraces  
not merely the act of formal or declared war,  
but any combination forcibly to prevent or op-  
pose the execution or enforcement of a provi-  
sion of the Constitution or of a public Statute,  
if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible  
opposition in pursuance of such combination.—  
This in substance has been the interpretation  
given to these words by the English Judges and  
it has been uniformly and fully recognized and  
adopted in the courts of the United States. See  
Foster, Hale and Hawkins, and the opinions of  
Iredell, Patterson, Chase, Marshall, and Wash-  
ington, J. J., of the Supreme Court, and of Pe-  
ters, D. J. in U. S. vs. Mitchell, U. S. vs. Fries,  
U. S. vs. Bollman and Swartwout, and U. S. vs.  
Burr.

The definition, as you will observe, includes  
two particulars, both of them indispensable ele-  
ments of the offence. There must have been a  
combination or conspiring together to oppose  
the law by force, and some actual force must have  
been exerted, or the crime of treason is not consum-  
mated.

The highest, or at least the direct proof of the  
combination may be found in the declared pur-  
poses of the individual party before the actual  
outbreak; or it may be derived from the pro-  
ceedings of meetings, in which he took part open-  
ly, and where he either prompted or made effective  
by his countenance or sanction, commending  
counseling and instigating forcible resistance,  
to the law. I speak, of course, of a con-  
spiring to resist a law, not the more limited pur-  
pose to violate it, or to prevent its application  
and enforcement in a particular case, or against  
a particular individual. The combination must be  
directed against the law itself.

But such direct proof of this element of the  
offence is not legally necessary to establish its  
existence. The concert of purpose may be deduced  
from the concerted action itself, or it may be  
inferred from facts occurring at the time, or  
afterwards, as well as before.

Besides this, there must be some act of vio-  
lence, as the result or consequence of the com-  
bining. But here again, it is not necessary to  
prove that the individual accused was a direct,  
personal actor in the violence. If he was pres-  
ent, directing, aiding, abetting, counseling it, he  
is in law guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even  
his personal presence indispensable. Though he  
be absent at the time of its actual perpetra-  
tion, yet if he directed the act, devised or know-  
ingly furnished the means of carrying it into  
effect, instigated others to perform it, he shares  
their guilt. In treason there are no accessories.

There has been, I fear, an erroneous impres-  
sion on this subject among a portion of our peo-  
ple. If it has been thought safe, to counsel and  
instigate others to acts of forcible opposition to  
the provisions of a statute—to inflame the minds  
of the ignorant by appeals to passion and de-  
nunciations of the law as oppressive, unjust, re-  
volting to the conscience, and not binding on  
the actions of men—to represent the constitu-  
tion of the land as a compact of iniquity, which  
it were meritorious to violate or subvert—the  
mistake has been a grievous one; and they who

have fallen into it may rejoice, if peradventure  
their appeals and their counsels have been hith-  
erto without effect. The supremacy of the con-  
stitution, in all its provisions, is at the very ba-  
sis of our existence as a nation. He whose con-  
science, or whose theories of political or individ-  
ual right forbid him to support and maintain it  
in its fullest integrity, may relieve himself from  
the duties of citizenship by divesting himself of  
its rights. But while he remains within our  
borders, he is to remember, that successfully to  
instigate treason is to commit it.

I shall not be supposed to imply in these re-  
marks, that I have doubt of the law-abiding char-  
acter of our people. No one can know them  
well, without the most entire reliance on their  
fidelity to the constitution. Some of them may  
differ from the mass, as to the rightfulness or  
the wisdom of this or the other provision, that  
is found in the federal compact—they may be  
divided in sentiment as to the policy of a particu-  
lar statute, or of some provision in a statute;  
but it is their honest purpose to stand by the  
engagements, all the engagements, which bind  
them to their brethren of the other States.—  
They have but one country; they recognize no  
law of higher social obligation than the constitu-  
tion and the laws made in pursuance of it;  
they recognize no higher appeal than to the tri-  
bunals it has appointed; they cherish no patri-  
otism that looks beyond the union of the States.

That there are men here, as elsewhere, whom  
a misguided zeal impels to a violation of law—  
that there are others who are controlled by  
false sympathies, and some who yield too read-  
ily and too fully to sympathies not always false,  
or if false yet pardonable, and become criminal  
by yielding—that we have, not only in our jails  
and almshouses, but segregated here and there  
in detached portions of the State, ignorant men,  
many of them without political rights, degraded  
in social position, and instinctive of revolt—all  
this is true. It is proved by the daily records  
of our police courts, and by the ineffective la-  
bors of those good men among us who seek to  
detach want from temptation, passion from vio-  
lence, and ignorance from crime. But it should  
not be supposed that any of these represent the  
sentiment of Pennsylvania, and it would be to  
wrong our people sorely, to include them in the  
same category of personal, social or political  
moths.

It is declared in the article of the constitution  
which I have already cited, that "no person  
shall be convicted of treason unless on the tes-  
timony of two witnesses to the overt act, or on  
confession in open Court." This and the cor-  
responding language in the Act of Congress of  
the 30th of April, 1790, seem to refer to the  
proofs on the trial, and not to the preliminary  
hearing before the committing magistrate, or the  
proceeding before the Grand Inquest. There  
can be no conviction until after arraignment, or  
a bill be found. The previous action, in the  
case is not a trial, and cannot convict, what-  
ever be the evidence or the number of witnesses.  
I understand this to have been the opinion en-  
tertained by Chief Justice Marshall, 1 Burr's  
Trial, 196; and though it differs from that ex-  
pressed by Judge Iredell, on the indictment of  
Fries, 1 Whart. Am. St. Tr. 480, I feel author-  
ized to recommend it to you, as within the terms  
of the constitution, and involving no injustice  
to the accused.

I have only to add, that treason against the  
United States may be committed by any one  
resident or sojourning within its territory and  
under the protection of its laws whether he be a  
citizen or an alien. Post C. L. 183, 5—1 Hale  
59, 60, 62, 1 Hawk ch. 17, 5, Kel 28.

Besides the crime of treason, which I have  
thus noticed, there are offences of minor grades,  
against the Constitution and the State, some or  
other of which may be apparently established  
by the evidence that will come before you.—  
These are embraced in the Act of Congress, of  
the 30th Sept., 1790, ch. 9, sect. 22, on the sub-  
ject of obstruction or resisting the service of legal  
process.—the Act of the second of March,  
1831, ch. 99, sect. 2, which secured the jurors,  
witnesses and officers of our courts in the fear-  
less, free and impartial administration of their  
respective functions;—and the Act of the 18th  
of September, 1850, ch. 60, which relates more  
particularly to the rescue or attempted rescue  
of a fugitive from labor. These Acts were made  
the subject of a charge to the Grand Jury of  
this court in November last, of which I shall di-  
rect a copy to be laid before you; and I do not  
deem it necessary to repeat their provisions at  
this time.

The offence of Treason is not triable in this  
Court. But, by an act of Congress passed on  
the 8th of August, 1846, ch. 98, it is made law-  
ful for the Grand Jury, empanelled and sworn  
in the District Court, to take cognizance of all  
indictments for crimes against the United States  
within the jurisdiction of either of the Federal  
Courts of the District. There being no Grand  
Jury in attendance at this time in the Circuit  
Court to pass upon the accusations I have re-  
ferred to in the first instance, it has fallen to  
my lot to assume the responsible office of ex-  
pounding to you the law in regard to them. I  
have the satisfaction of knowing, that if the  
views I have expressed are in any respect erro-  
neous, they must undergo the revision of my  
learned brother of the Supreme Court who pre-  
sides in this circuit, before they can operate to  
the serious prejudice of any one; and if they  
are doubtful even, provision exists for their re-  
examination in the highest tribunal of the coun-  
try.

**WORTH KNOWING.**—A young lady of this  
city while in the country, some years ago, step-  
ped on a rusty nail which ran through her shoe  
into her foot. The inflammation and pain were  
of course very great, and lock-jaw was appre-  
hended. A friend of the family, however, recom-  
mended the application of a beet taken fresh  
from the garden, and pounded fine to the wound.  
It was done, and the effect very beneficial.—  
Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by  
keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a  
fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impair-  
ed, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but ef-  
fectual remedies like this should be known by  
every one. [Phila. Paper.]

**WITCHCRAFT OF WOMEN.**—I want to tell you  
a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing  
to others, is to show that you care for them.  
The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield,  
who cared for nobody—not he—because no-  
body cared for him. And the whole world will  
serve you so, if you give them the same cause.  
Let every one, therefore see that you do care  
for them, by showing them what Sterne so hap-  
pily calls "the small, sweet courtesies," in  
which there is no parade, whose voice is too  
small to tease, and which manifests themselves  
by the tender and affectionate looks, and little  
acts of attention—giving others the preference  
in every little enjoyment at the table, in the  
field, walking, sitting or standing. This is the  
spirit that gives to your time of life and to your  
sex, their sweetest charms. It constitutes the  
sum total of all the witchcraft of woman. Let  
the world see that your first care is for yourself  
and you will spread the solitude of the upas  
tree around you, in the same way, by the eman-  
ation of a poison which kills all the juices of  
affection in its neighborhood. Such a girl may  
be admired for her understanding and accom-  
plishments, but she will never be beloved. The  
seed of love can never grow but under the  
warm and genial influence of kind feelings and  
affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a great  
way in young persons. It calls attention to her  
who displays it; and if it then be found asso-  
ciated with a generous sensibility, its execution  
is irresistible. On the contrary if it be found  
in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it  
produces no further effect, except an adverse  
one. Attend to this my daughter. It flows  
from a heart that feels for you all a parent can  
feel, and not without the hope which constitutes  
the parent's highest happiness. May God  
bless and protect you.  
[Wm. Wirt, to his daughter.]

**PUNCTUALITY.**—We believe there are not as  
many persons in the world as there should be,  
who fully appreciate the benefit of punctuality  
in the employment of time, or look upon it as a  
virtue. Many are punctual in their habit mere-  
ly as a matter of convenience; others are un-  
punctual entirely from want of thought. They  
forget to count the moments, those sands of  
time, which ere the end of life swell into vast  
mountains. They are often surprised at the  
amount of labor accomplished, or the desirable  
objects achieved, by others, which were equally  
possible to themselves but were lost from a  
want of punctuality. Punctuality should be  
taught to children as early as their minds are  
capable of appreciating in the least its impor-  
tance. The best way to teach that or any other  
moral lesson, is by example. Let them see it  
always practiced in all the arrangements of the  
family, and let the want of it be a subject of re-  
proof and punishment. It should be included  
in the eighth commandment of the Decalogue—  
Thou shalt not steal. For a want of punctual-  
ity is a theft of that most precious of God's gift  
to man, the time that has been bestowed upon  
him to improve to the best possible advantage  
for himself and others. From a failure to ac-  
quire and practice this as a habit, arise but too  
often those terrible disappointments and misfor-  
tunes, which render life truly "a vale of tears;"  
and which we are too much inclined to ascribe  
to fate or Providence, according as religious  
emotion is weak or strong within the mind.

The Cedar of Lebanon is described as a most  
magnificent evergreen, remarkable for its height  
and horizontal extent of its branches. Linnæ-  
us classes it among the junipers. These trees  
are sometimes two hundred feet in height, and  
nearly forty feet from the ground to the base of  
the lowest branches, and the trunk is often ten  
feet in diameter near the ground. They spread  
their roots to an amazing extent, and strike deep  
into the earth, as, indeed, we might expect  
would be necessary, from the enormous size  
of the structure above ground; for it is one of  
the laws of vegetation, that the roots are in pro-  
portion to the size of the trunk and the extent  
of the branches. The wood of this species of  
cedar is of a beautiful brownish color; the grain  
is fine, and the odor delightfully fragrant. The  
taste of it is very bitter. On this account it is  
preserved from the ravages of the worms of the  
East, which, though insignificant in size, often  
destroy other trees of the greatest size. The  
wood of few trees is more durable than that of  
the cedar of Lebanon. It is almost imperish-  
able. Some cedar wood was found perfectly fresh  
in a heathen temple, in the ancient city of Uti-  
ca, where it had remained at least two thousand  
years. There are not so many cedars on Mount  
Lebanon, now as there were in the palmy days  
of the Hebrew nation, when almost the entire  
mountain was covered with immense forests of  
this tree.

**MENTAL EXCITEMENT.**—Bad news weakens  
the action of the heart, oppresses the lungs, de-  
stroys the appetite, stops digestion, and partial-  
ly suspends all the functions of the system.—  
An emotion of shame flushes the face; fear  
blanches it; joy illuminates it; and an instant  
thrill electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise  
spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses  
great energy. Volition commands, and hun-  
dreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful  
emotion often kills the body at a stroke. Chilo,  
Diogenes, and Socrates died of joy at the  
Greek games. The news of a defeat killed  
Philip V. The door-keeper of Congress expired  
upon hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis.  
Eminent public speakers have often died  
in the midst of an impassioned burst of elo-  
quence, or when the deep emotion that produced  
it suddenly subsided. Largrave, the young  
Parisian, died when he heard that the musical  
prize for which he had competed was adjudged  
to another.

Asylums both for the Deaf and Dumb, and  
for Lunatics, are about to be established in Mo.,  
in the town of Fulton, Callaway county, about  
100 miles up the Missouri river.

Coal is about to be brought to Rochester by  
the Utica and Oswego railroad at a dollar cheap-  
er per ton than it is received there now.

There were only 8011 emigrants arrived here  
from Europe last week, in 38 vessels.

**DUTIES OF YOUNG MEN.**—It is the duty of the  
young men of the present day, to lay a good  
foundation against the time that is to come—to  
store their minds with good and useful informa-  
tion, that will be of value to them when they  
shall be called upon to take upon themselves  
the active duties of life. They should guard  
against imbibing wrong principles and habits.—  
Now, when temptations of every sort are placed  
before young men, if they are not exceeding-  
ly cautious, they will form characters which will  
prove their ruin, and bring upon them disgrace  
and wretchedness of the darkest hue. And es-  
pecially should they guard against intemperance.  
This habit, when once formed, is the most dan-  
gerous of all others, as it leads to the perpetra-  
tion of all sorts of crime. Most all other bad  
habits grow out of this. Young men, be very,  
very, careful how you handle the glass—ere you  
are aware of it, the monster will have you firmly  
in his grasp. It is the duty of young men to  
read and think much; they should make them-  
selves conversant with all matters which are  
transpiring in the world, so as to be able at a  
future day to give a good account of themselves.  
Young men should act—act independently, but  
at the same time have respect for the aged.—  
We always like to see a young man active and  
energetic. He is always sure to succeed in his  
business, and prosper in whatever he undertakes.  
Let him first lay a good foundation, and his  
course is sure to be onward and upward. Let  
no man despise small beginnings—knowledge is  
not the offspring of a day, but requires years of  
the closest application; but unless a small be-  
ginning is made, it can never be attained. Let  
every young man remember this.

**MANUFACTURE OF LETTER ENVELOPES.**—It  
may seem a little thing to manufacture this ar-  
ticle, but, on the contrary, the machinery em-  
ployed is one of the most complex and ingen-  
ious character, and the various stages of the op-  
eration are highly interesting. A pile of paper  
is first laid under the cutting press and the flat  
form of the envelopes are cut out at once.—  
These are then taken to the folding-machine,  
which is one of the most singularly constructed  
and beautiful pieces of mechanism we have  
ever seen. It requires but one person to feed  
it, and it performs all the rest of the operation  
itself, for the paper, cut in a proper form, being  
placed in a fixed condition, is seized by nippers  
and drawn forward to a bed, where it is held firm  
by an overhanging plate of metal, which covers  
just so much as marks the size intended to be  
made, leaving the part to be folded over, loose.  
The sides are then, by means of plates, advanc-  
ing towards each other, folded over, and as they  
retire, a roller covered with gum, passes under  
the surface of a double-curved piece of brass,  
which instantly falls upon the paper, and as it  
rises, another plate turns over the outside fold,  
while at the same time a roller presses on it and  
causes adhesion. This being done, the bed on  
which the envelope rests, falls to an inclined po-  
sition; and, being caught between two rollers,  
the finished article is passed through a trough  
into a receiving basket. The only remaining  
labor is to pick the envelopes up, and sort them  
into packages of twenty-five each. The whole  
is done with great rapidity, and so various and  
contrary are the motions of the machine, that it  
appears almost to be in some degree, sentient.

**PEOPLE DIFFER AS MUCH AS ANYBODY.**—  
Whether an act becomes an insult depends al-  
most as much on location and surrounding cir-  
cumstances, as our faith and prejudices do.

Ask a Hindoo to partake of your meat and  
he would spit in your face; neglect to ask an  
Englishman to do so, and he would probably re-  
quest the favor of meeting you in the Park.—  
To offer wine to a Turk, would be to make an  
enemy of "enlarged breeches" forever. The  
same act to a Frenchman, would probably se-  
cure you an unending friendship. Among our  
Oriental friends, for a man to introduce himself  
into the presence of a married woman, would be  
to the husband an unpardonable injury; a  
bare request to see her an affront. The person  
who should call on an American, however, with-  
out inquiring for the partner of the bosom,  
would be considered as having lost his title to a  
gentleman. On the coast of Malabar, if a Hal-  
lahore chance to touch a man of a superior tribe  
the outrage is so great that the laws allow the  
injured party to punish the insult with death;  
in almost any other country, it would be treated  
as an act too frivolous to notice.

In France, duelling is looked upon as an ac-  
complishment; in Japan, it is murder. Suicide  
on the contrary, is thought by the Frenchman  
an act of baseness—while the Japanese people  
esteem it the most satisfactory proof of your  
possessing bravery. To wipe out a disgrace, the  
Frenchman shoots you; the Japanese, on  
contrary, shoots himself; while your refusal to  
follow his example, would be considered such an  
act of poltroonery, that your family would con-  
sider themselves disgraced to all eternity.

As the world seldom judges charitably, and  
looks rather to our acts than our motives and  
circumstances, St. Paul very wisely enjoins up-  
on us to avoid even the appearance of evil.

An Indiana paper refuses to publish puff-  
blasts, but adds: "We will publish the simple  
announcement of the death of any of our  
friends with pleasure."

The amount of gold bullion deposited in the  
Philadelphia U. S. Mint, for coining during the  
month of August, was \$4,144,800!

Judge Kane, in charging the grand jury, after  
reviewing the case of the Christiana rioters, held  
that an armed resistance to the laws of the United  
States was treason.

When an extravagant friend wishes to bor-  
row your money, consider which you had rather  
lose.

Riches consist in that which sufficeth, and  
not in that which is superfluous.

Make no enemies: he is insignificant indeed  
who can do thee no harm.

The Central Railroad will be finished four-  
teen miles west of Michigan City, next month.